

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE OF

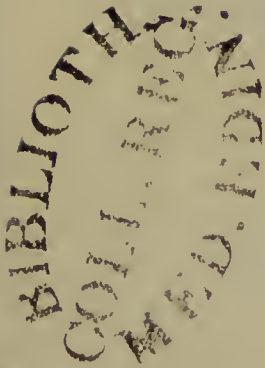
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

IN THE YEAR 1840.

LONDON:

SOLD BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

1840.



	Page
Examiners	3
Gold Medals, and Certificates of Special Proficiency .	4
Pass Examination	5
Candidates	13

R31518

EXAMINERS.

*Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, and
Moral Philosophy.*

J. H. JERRARD, Esq., D.C.L.

T. B. BURCHAM, Esq., M.A.

Medicine.

ARCHIBALD BILLING, Esq., M.D.

THOMAS WATSON, Esq., M.D.

GOLD MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES OF
SPECIAL PROFICIENCY.

1839.

GOLD MEDAL

For a Commentary on a Case in Medicine.

JOHN TAYLOR . . . University College.

CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL PROFICIENCY

In Medicine.

JOHN TAYLOR . . . University College.

No others were awarded.

. 1840.

None awarded.

PASS EXAMINATION.

MONDAY, November 23.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY, LOGIC, AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner, Dr. JERRARD.

1. How does Bacon account for the little progress made by the Ancients in Natural Philosophy? Explain the Inductive Method, and give any striking example of its successful application.

2. Is the Inductive Argument capable of being reduced to the Syllogistic form? and if so, in what manner? What are the uses and proper limits of Logic? Explain the nature of the Sophisms *Petitio Principii*, and *Ignoratio Elenchi*—giving an example of each.

3. In what way does Cousin maintain the freedom of the Will? What is the tendency, in relation to this subject, of Locke's theory of the origin of Power?

4. How does Butler prove that *man is by nature a law to himself*? How does he show the probability, from analogy, that the present life is a state of trial and of moral discipline? and answer the objection to this hypothesis arising from the great prevalence of Vice.

5. What, according to Brown, is the moral use of Reason

in influencing our approbation and disapprobation of actions? What is the leading fallacy of the "Selfish System"? In what sense is the Will of God the source of Virtue?

Examiner, Mr. BURCHAM.

1. How does Paley define 'right'? Show in what way his definition of it springs from that which he has given of virtue. What does he term natural, and what adventitious rights? How are the latter created?

2. In what, according to Paley, is the right of property founded? Give Locke's solution of the question. In what sense are promises to be interpreted, and in what cases are erroneous promises not binding?

3. What is the definition which Locke gives of 'idea'? From what does our idea of solidity arise? How is it distinguished from that of hardness? What are the primary and secondary qualities of bodies, and how do they respectively produce their ideas?

4. How do we get the idea of infinity? Point out what is positive and what negative in such idea, and mention the arguments brought forward by Locke to prove that no other ideas but those of space and duration are capable of infinity.

5. To what does Hobbes refer our approbation of virtuous actions, and what, according to his doctrine, are the ultimate standards of morality? Show in what way his opinions on these points correspond with those of Epicurus. State the argument from which Cudworth concludes that our ideas of right and wrong are not derived from positive law.

6. State the *à priori* and *à posteriori* arguments for the existence of a Deity. Upon what ground does Hume contend that we have no idea of necessary connexion or power, and how does he apply that conclusion to subvert the proof of the existence of a Deity derived from the latter argument?

7. Point out the difference between contingent and necessary truths. To which class do the demonstrations of Euclid belong, and why? Can truths that are necessary be deduced from contingent principles? If so, give an example.

MONDAY, November 23.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

COMMENTARY ON A CASE IN MEDICINE.

Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. WATSON.

CASE.

A hair-dresser, 71 years old, of a tolerably strong constitution, fell down suddenly, insensible, on the 15th of May, 1820. The loss of consciousness lasted for a few hours only; but when he came to himself, he found that the whole of the left side of his body was paralysed. When admitted into the hospital on the 28th of June, he presented the following condition:

Pain towards the top of the head, especially on the right side. Vision and hearing more dull on the left than on the right side. The left angle of the mouth immovable; the right drawn outwards. The tongue turned to the left. Complete immobility of the arm and leg on the left side. The sensibility of these limbs much impaired, but not entirely extinct. Obstinate constipation. Pulse full, and somewhat frequent.

For some days he remained in the same state. Intellect not affected.

On the 4th of July an enormous carbuncle was perceived on the left side of his thorax. This was laid open, to a considerable depth, by a crucial incision. Eschars of a whitish colour were gradually detached. Cicatrization was barely complete by the end of August.

In the month of September another carbuncle, larger even than the first, appeared over the supra-spinal fossa of the left scapula. Other smaller ones, deserving rather the name

of boils, occurred in succession in the neighbourhood of the second carbuncle, but always on the left side.

At this period it was noticed that the palsied limbs were much thinner than those of the opposite side; they had undergone a real atrophy. Moreover, these limbs had begun, from the middle of August, to contract. The forearm was stiffly bent upon the arm; and the leg upon the thigh. The patient made loud complaints whenever any one attempted to move his limbs. He passed urine and fæces involuntarily.

Towards the end of the month of October, he sunk into a state of extreme feebleness. He conversed but little; and lay cowering under the bed-clothes. Large eschars formed upon the sacrum, and the great trochanters. The left arm then ceased to be contracted; but it remained perfectly motionless. The contraction of the left leg continued. The patient, reduced to the last degree of marasmus, expired on the 21st of November, without having had any stertorous breathing.

What was the disease in this case? How would you have treated it? What morbid appearances would you expect to find?

TUESDAY, November 24.—MORNING, 10 to 1.

MEDICINE.

Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. WATSON.

1. Describe the symptoms of Scirrhus, as it affects different parts of the stomach.
2. What are the general symptoms and anatomical characters of Hæmorrhoids; the terminations, and the treatment?
3. Describe the symptoms which are apt to follow the gradual introduction of the Poison of Lead into the system; and their several remedies.
4. Specify the points of distinction between Gout and Rheumatism. What are the remedies of these disorders?
5. What are the general characters of the Vesiculæ, as a class of cutaneous diseases? Describe the phenomena of Herpes Zoster; and enumerate the other varieties of Herpes.

TUESDAY, November 24.—AFTERNOON, 3 to 6.

MEDICINE.

Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. WATSON.

1. Give an account of the symptoms which announce or accompany Aneurism of the thoracic Aorta.
2. What are the causes of Leucorrhœa? Under what circumstances may it be considered as scarcely a morbid state? Give the treatment.
3. Epilepsy,—state
 1. Its symptoms and varieties.
 2. The points of distinction between it and Hysteria.
 3. Its causes, and consequences.
 4. Its treatment.
4. Enumerate the various causes and conditions under which Hæmorrhage from and into the stomach may take place; the treatment, general and special.
5. What are the diseased conditions that give rise to perforation of the hollow organs of the abdomen? Mention, in order of their relative frequency, the organs, or the parts of organs, in which such perforation is found to happen; and describe the symptoms which mark its occurrence.

FRIDAY, November 27, at 10 A.M.

EXAMINATION ON THE ANSWERS TO THE
PRINTED PAPERS, AND ON THE COMMEN-
TARY.

By Vivâ Voce Interrogation.

Examiners, Dr. BILLING and Dr. WATSON.

CANDIDATE.

The following Candidate passed the Examinations, and has consequently received the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

First Division.

ANTHONY FRENCH CARPENTER, M.B. Lond.

RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

